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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/346,194	07/01/1999	KAVIRAJ SINGH	5693P214	2113
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AMIN & TUROCY, LLP 24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER 1900 EAST NINTH STREET CLEVELAND, OH 44114			EXAMINER TANG, KENNETH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2195	

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/346,194

Applicant(s)

SINGH ET AL.

Examiner

Kenneth Tang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-17, 19-26, 28 and 29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-17, 19-26, and 28-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the Amendment filed on 8/24/05. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive.
2. Claims 2-17, 19-26, and 28-29 are presented for examination.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claim 2-17, 19, 21-26, and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohmura et al. (hereinafter Ohmura) (US 6,151,583) in view of Chatterjee et al. (hereinafter Chatterjee) (US 6,430,538 B1).**

4. As to claim 2, Ohmura teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions to cause a computing system to perform a method comprising:

- creating a data table (process table) (*Fig. 1, 900*) in a server database (*col. 8, lines 16-30*);
- creating a workflow table (work management table) (*Fig. 1, 1100*) as part of a database schema in the server database, wherein the workflow table is associated with the data table,

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wherein each row in the workflow table represents a workflow step containing workflow rules and associated code (*col. 5, lines 38-56, claim 28*);

receiving a data modification request in the server database (*col. 12, lines 32-54*);

evaluating a condition and executing an action for at least one workflow step (*col. 8, lines 16-30 or see Fig. 10 or Fig. 11, col. 12, lines 12-31*).

5. Ohmura fails to explicitly teach the use of script functions and invoking a workflow engine using server database triggers. Chatterjee teaches rule engine that processes workflow based on rules and a script engine (handler) that handles the script functions (*col. 3, lines 42-51*), wherein there are triggers (or actions initiated/fired) in a table of an SQL database based (from analysis) on the rules (*col. 4, lines 54-67 through col. 5, lines 1-6*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ohmura with Chatterjee because it would benefit by having the existing workflow system be an automated one (*col. 1, lines 30-49*). Chatterjee and Ohmura are in the same field of endeavor of workflow systems in a networked environment.

6. As to claim 3, Chatterjee teaches wherein evaluating a condition and executing an action for at least one workflow step includes using a script engine which is invoked by the workflow engine (*col. 3, lines 42-51*).

7. As to claim 4, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 2. In addition, Ohmura's invention has an extended store in the workflow server (*Fig. 1, 101*) or the workflow clients (*Fig. 1, 102*) and the workflow table comprises at least part of an extended

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database schema.. In Chatterjee, the Database Server provides an extended store, for example, and the Script Handler/Engine is coupled to the Workflow/Rule Engine as well as the Workflow/Rule engine coupled to the server database and to the workflow extended store (*see Fig. 2*).

8. As to claim 5, Ohmura teaches wherein the workflow table is communicatively coupled to the workflow engine (*see Abstract and Fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 43-51 and col. 5, lines 14-27*). Chatterjee also teaches this in col. 5, lines 14-33.

9. As to claim 6, Chatterjee teaches wherein each column in the data table comprises a workflow state (*col. 5, lines 27-33*).

10. As to claim 7, Chatterjee teaches wherein each row in the workflow table comprises a workflow step (*col. 5, lines 14-26*).

11. As to claim 8, Chatterjee teaches wherein the workflow table comprises a set of workflow rules and associated code to be executed by the workflow engine, wherein a workflow table is defined for each data table that needs to enforce integrity of data changes (*col. 3, lines 42-51, col. 4, lines 54-67 col. 5, lines 14-33*).

12. As to claim 9, Chatterjee teaches wherein the extended store comprises a data set having the necessary information to enforce a workflow step (*col. 5, lines 14-33*).

13. As to claim 10, Chatterjee teaches wherein the workflow engine receives information on a workflow event from the extended store and maps the information against a cached copy of the workflow table and executes an appropriate workflow step (*col. 3, lines 60-67 through col. 4, lines 1-3*).

14. As to claim 11, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 4 above.

15. As to claim 12, Chatterjee teaches wherein each workflow step is triggered by a workflow event selected from the group comprising state events and transition events (see Fig. 5, e.g.) but fails to explicitly teach including timeout events. However it is well known in the art and obvious to have timeout events because it allows for an exit to a command in the system, which is a desirable feature.

16. As to claim 13, Chatterjee teaches wherein a state event is associated with a single workflow state and is executed every time the event associated with the workflow state is triggered (*col. 5, lines 27-33*).

17. As to claim 14, Ohmura (*Fig. 10, e.g.*) and Chatterjee (*Fig. 5, e.g.*) teaches wherein the execution of a state event depends on how a workflow state is entered or exited.

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18. As to claim 15, Chatterjee teaches wherein a transition event is associated with a change from a current workflow state to a new workflow state, wherein the current and the new workflow states are defined by a transition workflow step, wherein the transition event is executed upon a requested state transition where the current and the new workflow state match the transition workflow step (*col. 5, lines 27-67, col. 7, lines 1-16, Fig. 5*). Ohmura teaches this in Fig. 10, e.g.

19. As to claim 16, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 12.

20. As to claim 17, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claims 2 and 4.

21. As to claim 19, Chatterjee teaches wherein the system further includes a session object communicatively coupled to the server database, wherein the session object comprises a set of properties for a workflow event, a set of data on the current user, a database user list, and a data set of user permission (*col. 3, lines 52-67, e.g.*).

22. As to claim 21, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 12. It is inherent that if there is a timeout, there is an agent or something that performs the timeout.

23. As to claim 22, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 21. In addition, Ohmura teaches an update in the data table and triggers an association workflow action

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upon timeout workflow events which define a state transition (*col. 9, lines 61-67 through col. 10, lines 1-13, Fig. 10*).

24. As to claim 23, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 2.

25. As to claim 24, Ohmura (*see Abstract, e.g.*) and Chatterjee (*col. 3, lines 52-59 and col. 5, lines 50-67*) both teach wherein invoking the workflow engine includes comparing the data modification request with a workflow definition in the workflow table and determining the appropriate workflow step to be executed.

26. As to claim 25, Ohmura teaches wherein evaluating a condition and executing an action for each workflow step includes checking execution permissions on each workflow step (*col. 7, lines 1-19, e.g.*).

27. As to claim 26, Chatterjee teaches wherein creating a workflow table defining a condition and an action for each workflow step using script functions (*col. 12, lines 12-23*) and Ohmura teaches that each row in the workflow table represents a workflow step (*col. 5, lines 38-56, claim 28*).

28. As to claim 28, Ohmura teaches wherein evaluating a condition and executing an action for each workflow step includes committing the data modification request to the data table in the server database (*col. 12, lines 32-54, e.g.*).



29. As to claim 29, it is rejected for the same reasons as stated in the rejection of claim 4. In addition, both Ohmura and Chatterjee disclose a computer that has a processor and a computer-readable medium (*see Abstracts*).

**30. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohmura et al. (hereinafter Ohmura) (US 6,151,583) in view of Chatterjee et al. (hereinafter Chatterjee) (US 6,430,538 B1), and further in view of Haverstock et al. (hereinafter Haverstock) (US 2002/0038357 A1).**

31. As to claim 20, Chatterjee teaches a workflow system with script functions operating with session objects. Chatterjee and Ohmura fails to explicitly teach the workflow tasks including sending email and finding a user's manager. However, Haverstock teaches a workflow system that uses the transmission of electronic mail messages to a system user as a notification to inform the manager ([0027]). It is inherent that it is necessary to find the user's manager in order to be able to inform the manager. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the feature of the workflow tasks including sending email and finding a user's manager because the notification would allow appropriate action to be taken in response ([0027]).

*Response to Arguments*

32. During patent examination, the pending claims must be “given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.” *In re Hyatt*, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969).

33. Applicant highlights on pages 9 and 10 of the Remarks that neither Ohmura nor Chatterjee teach creating a data/workflow table in a server database.

In Ohmura, “the workflow server 101 creates a workflow management table” (*col. 5, lines 48-49*). The workflow server with the table (data inside table) is a database. By definition, a database is merely a collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data (table, etc.).

34. Applicant highlights on page 9 of the Remarks that neither Ohmura nor Chatterjee teach the workflow table comprises at least part of an extended database schema.

The workflow server 101 has respective workflow clients, wherein the said respective workflow clients are the extended database schema. Again, by definition, a database is merely a collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data (table, etc.).

35. *Applicant highlights on pages 9 and 10 of the Remarks that neither Ohmura nor Chatterjee teach the workflow table comprises at least part of an extended store database schema.*

In Ohmura, the workflow client has a respective workflow server from connecting by the workflow process table (*col. 5, lines 40-50*). In Applicant's Drawings, Fig. 2, it also shows the workflow table 220 of the server 212 connected to the extended store 213, and is consistent with Ohmura. In addition, it is well known in the art that an extended store (such as a client of a server) can have a workflow table. There is nothing novel about this feature.

36. *Applicant argues on page 9 of the Remarks that nowhere in Ohmura is there mention of a database, let alone a server database within which tables are stored.*

Again, in Ohmura, "the workflow server 101 creates a workflow management table" (*col. 5, lines 48-49*). The workflow server with the table (data inside table) is a database. By definition, a database is merely a collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data (table, etc.).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenneth Tang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3772. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 6:00PM, Every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kt  
11/3/05

  
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